THE GLOBE.

Tuesday Afternoon, May 28, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞Every Subscriber to The Globe is requested to act as Agent to extend its circulation and usefulness.☜

We are anxious to publish a first class newspaper, and with the assistance of our subscribers we know we can be put in possession of the means to do so. We want every subscriber to interest himself, not only in procuring for us additional patronage, but also in putting us in possession of all the local news of the county of interest to the general reader. A little effort on the part of all our patrons would be as much to their advantage as to ours, as with increased patronage we would be enabled to give a better paper. We cannot afford to put THE GLOBE at less than 1.50 a year, and to enable us to deal honestly with all men we must demand the subscription yearly or half yearly in advance. Subscriptions can be sent to us through the mail at our risk, the Postmasters witnessing the same. We earnestly and most respectfully ask our friends to make an effort to increase our patronage.

Proceedings of the Board of Relief.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, May 24, 1861.

At a meeting of the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners this day held in accordance with the 16th Section of an "Act to create a loan and to provide for the arming of the State &c." B. F. Patton and Wm. B. Leas, Associate Judges, and John Flenner, M. F. Campbell, and John Cummins, Commissioners, being present, they were organized as a Board of Relief, by electing Judge Patton President, and H. W. Miller, Clerk of Commissioners, Secretary of the Board.

On motion, J. Scott, Esq., A. W. Benedict, Esq., David Snare, Esq., Jno. Rung, Abraham Cresswell, Joseph Stevens, B. F. Patton, Hays Hamilton, Samuel Wigton, Esq., Jas. Hamilton, Geo. Eby, John Flenner, Esq., Col. J. Donaldson, David Clarkson, Esq., M. F. Campbell, Esq., Samuel Douglass, John Shaver, Esq., Wm. B. Leas, John Oaks, John Love, John Cummins, Thomas Orbison, David Etnier, Peter Ripple, Levi Evans, Esq., Jno. Beaver, Esq., John Householder, Esq., Jacob Baker, Esq., Samuel McVety, Adam Heeter, Brice Blair, Sr. Esq., William Clymans, and McConnell Shoup, Esq., were appointed a committee to furnish a statement of the necessities of the families or persons dependant on the volunteers enrolled and mustered into service under orders from the Governor of the Commonwealth during the present exigencies of the General Government.

Either of the above named committee are requested to report to the Board of Relief at their next meeting, to be held at the Commissioners' Office on the 7th of June next, or at any subsequent meeting, a list of families or persons dependant upon those of our citizens who have volunteered in the service of the Government, with their situation or condition, and an estimate of the amount necessary for their support. The said list to be verified by affidavit of one or more of the above named committee.

above named committee.

On motion these proceedings were ordered to be printed in all the papers in the county.

B. F. PATTON, Pres't.
H. W. MILLER, Sec'ry.

To the Tax Collectors.

The Collectors of State and County taxes are earnestly requested to collect with as much dispatch as possible, and pay over into the Treasury immediately all that can be collected on their duplicates. Money is needed for the purpose above specified, and for other purposes, and there is none in the Treasury at present.

By order of the Commissioners,
HENRY W. MILLER,
Clerk.

Swindlers.

There is a class of persons connected with certain daily papers who are no better than the common pickpocket. They are stationed at important telegraphic stations, and when important news is scarce they manufacture a battle, give the killed and wounded, the number of prisoners taken, etc., etc., to make the daily papers sell. The report of the battle at Sewell's Point, sent over the wires on Sunday, and published in the Pittsburg and some of the Philadelphia dailies, turns out to have been a regular swindle. But the dailies by thousands were sold all over the country—the publishers put money in their pockets, and their telegraphic agents no doubt received a handsome present as extra pay for their extra rascality. The daily papers of character should expose those guilty of publishing what they know to be false, so that the people may know what papers to buy when they want correct news.

POLE RAISING—A large pole and flag will be raised near the school house, on McMurtrie's farm, half a mile below town, on Friday next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. All patriotic citizens, male and female, from town and country are invited to attend.

IN GREAT DEMAND—The Union envelopes and paper printed at the "Globe" job office, and for sale at Lewis' Book Store, where also can be found all the latest and handsomest styles of Union breast-pins for ladies and gentlemen, coat and shawl pins, badges and flags.

POLE RAISING ON THE BRANCH.—A pole and flag will be raised on the Branch on Saturday afternoon next.—The public are invited to attend.

FLAGS AND BADGES.—A supply on hand at Lewis' Book Store.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

COFFEE RUN, May 27, 1861.

DEAR GLOBE:—As war and rumors of war is the universal cry, it becomes all loyal citizens to be up and doing: we, who have long and harmoniously been living in a sequestered part of the old Commonwealth, are now in a tumult.

Everybody talks of war, and thinks scarcely of anything else. Our whole valley is now arming, and forming companies for war and home defence.

One of the largest meetings of citizens, that was ever held in this valley, was held at Marklesburg, on Saturday 25th inst. Three large and beautiful flags were flung to the breeze, and the '*little town*' *looks no more natural.*

The whole town was covered with stars and stripes, the ladies were in attendance in great numbers, and appeared to care for nothing but the defence of our once glorious country.—The staid men of the valley and surrounding country, subscribed liberally for the flags, and also more liberally for the purpose of uniforming those members in the Home Guards under Capt. J. Wintrode, who are not able to uniform themselves.

I am, however, sorry to learn that there are a few individuals in the 'little town' who cannot be classed amongst the liberal men, they apparently will not aid with "heart and hand," neither will they contribute anything to any cause that has a tendancy to defend the Federal flag, and our common country.

Coffee Run is all right in the present national crisis. We have and keep nobody except those who are *whole-souled union* men and women.

MOUNTAINEER.

PENN TOWNSHIP, May 25.

MR. LEWIS:—Agreeably to your request, of desiring a correspondent in every township, and seeing our patriotic Penn so rarely represented, I am induced to devote a few moments in her behalf. We, of course, do not claim to occupy the centre of the world, nor any peculiarly advantageous favors, only rejoicing in receiving an *impartial share of old "Sol's" rays,* with other conveniences and comforts of life. But in one particular I think we may safely presume pre-eminence over our worthy neighbors, and that it is in the Marklesburg Home Guards, which have but recently been organized, notwithstanding, has already attained a considerable proficiency in the expertness of arms, owing to the very competent and able officer, Dr. J. H. Wintrode, who is Captain of the Company. No one acquainted with the Dr. will deny his ability, knowing him to act with the motto, "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," and with this spirit and the ample material we possess in Penn, who can doubt the success? Not I! The company already numbers some fifty odd, and the list rapidly swelling. We believe when thoroughly organized Penn will compare favorably, (if not excel,) with any effort of the kind in the county.

To-day Marklesburg was thronged with our patriotic inhabitants, for the purpose of raising several beautiful flags, which were flung to the breeze with the usual enthusiasm prevalent on such occasions, after which the Home Guards went through with their ring the recent excitement our loyalty was about as prominent as our sisters, sending some of our "b'hoys down to Dixie's" with numerous others expressing their desire to follow. So you may without fear of contradiction, mark Penn "death to traitors."

Crops promise favorable, and if they mature according to present indications, Penn will be able to prosecute her defensive position.

COSMOPOLITE.

LANCASTER, May 24, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking that some news from Lancaster would be well received by the patriotic people of Huntingdon county and especially by those who are acquainted in this city, I will proceed to give a few items.—The people of Lancaster and vicinity have been in a high state of enthusiasm and excitement ever since our national troubles commenced, but to-day that enthusiasm has been raised far above the common tide, by hearing of the death of Col. Ellsworth, caused by one of these Southern villains. All respond with one voice, his death must be avenged.

The 10th and 14th regiments of Pennsylvania volunteers are encamped here at present, but expect soon to be called to some other point. The health of the soldiers in general is good, there being, however, at present, some fourteen in the hospital. The Goethean and Diagnothean halls of Franklin & Marshall College are now occupied by the sick as hospitals. The sick are well provided for, and attended to, by the patriotic ladies of Lancaster, and are generally doing well.

The Union Guards of Lancaster will leave on the first of next week for the seat of war, as one of the four companies required of Lancaster county.—They are well drilled, and, no doubt, will do good service in their country's cause.

It may also be well to State that the students of the College have organized a company and expect soon to offer their services to the government. The name of their company is "Palatine Guards." Like the Palatine Guard that protected the Temple of the Cæsars in ancient times, so may they assist in protecting our grand Temple of *American Freedom*, and give their aid in crushing the Southern rebellion.

PILUM.

Virginia Election Returns.

We have the following election returns on the Secession ordinance:—Western Virginia—Union majorities: Berkely county, 700; Harrison, 1,000; Wood, 1,696; Morgan, 400; Ritchie, 378; Loudon, 1,000; Jackson, 400; Wirt, 300; Pleasants, 158; Doddridge, 550; Barbour, 350; Taylor, 700; Marion, 450; Wetzell, 1 maj., Mason, 1,700; Cabbell, 650; Kanawha, 1,200; Wayne, 800; Preston, 500.

The office of the Parkersburg *News*, a Secession paper, was completely demolished on Friday night, by a crowd of Union men, who considered it their duty to stop its issue.

British Policy towards the United States.

[We take the following from the latest received London journals, in order that the position of the British Ministry may be understood, (if possible,) from their own speeches, delivered in the House of Commons.—ED. PRESS.]

On the evening of May 6th, Mr. Gregory said that, in consequence of the news which had arrived from America since he had given notice of his question, he had been obliged to alter its wording. Mr. Lincoln had proclaimed a blockade of the ports of the seven Confederated States, and, therefore, it was necessary to ask a question with regard to two other States, which were in an attitude of hostility to the United States although they did not belong to the South. He had to ask the noble Lord, the Foreign Secretary—

1st. Whether an attempt of the Government of the United States to levy Federal duties off foreign vessels, outside the ports of North Carolina and Virginia, before such vessels break bulk, would not be an infringement of international law, and, if so, whether *our minister at Washington* had received instructions to that effect? 2d. Whether the Government of the United States had been informed that the blockade of any port of the Southern Confederated States, unless effective, will not be recognized? 3d. The Government of the United States having refused to relinquish the belligerent right of issuing letters of marque, the seven Southern confederated and sovereign States having become to the United States a separate and independent and *foreign power*, whether her Majesty's Government recognizes the right of the President of the Southern Confederacy to issue letters of marque, and, if so, whether our minister at Washington had been notified to that effect? [Hear, hear.]

VIEWS OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Lord J. Russell. In regard to the honorable gentleman's first question, I have to say that, having consulted the Queen's advocate with respect to Federal dues to be levied outside the ports of North Carolina and Virginia, he stated to me that the answer to such a question must depend entirely upon the circumstances of the case, and that it could not at all be declared beforehand, whether such an attempt to levy *dues would be according or contrary* to international law. Of course no instructions on the subject have been sent to her Majesty's minister at Washington; but Lord Lyons is of opinion that such an intention would be found impracticable, and would not likely be effective. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the honorable gentleman's second question, whether the United States Government have been informed that a blockade of any port of the Southern Confederacy, unless it were effective, would not be recognized, I certainly have not felt it necessary to give any instructions to our minister on that subject.

It is well known to Lord Lyons, and it certainly has been declared law by the United States, that no blockade could be recognized or deemed valid unless it were an effective blockade, [hear, hear,] and I have no doubt that there would be no difference between her Majesty's Government and the honorable member's next question, as to the belligerent right of issuing letters of marque, I must, in the first place, wait for more explanation, and in the second place reserve part of the answer which I have to give.

With respect to belligerent rights in the case of certain portions of a State being in insurrection, there was a precedent which seems applicable for this purpose in the year 1825. The British Government at that time allowed the belligerent rights of the Provisional Government of Greece, and in consequence of that allowance the Turkish Government made a remonstrance.

I may state the nature of that remonstrance, and the reply of Mr. Canning: "The Turkish Government complained that the British Government allowed to the Greeks a belligerent character, and observed that it appeared to forget that to subjects in rebellion no national character could properly belong." But the British Government informed Mr. Stratford Canning that "the character of belligerents was not so much a principle as a fact; that a certain degree of force and consistency acquired by any mass of people engaged in war, entitled that population to be treated as belligerent, and even if their title were questionable, rendered it the interest well understood of all civilized nations so to treat them; for what was the alternative?

"A Power or a community (call it which you will) which was at war with another, and which covered the sea with its cruisers, must either be acknowledged as a belligerent or dealt with as a pirate;" which latter character, as applied to the Greeds, was loudly disclaimed. In a separate despatch of the same date, [12th of October, 1825,) Mr. S. Canning was reminded that when the British Government acknowledged the right of either belligerent to visit and detain British merchant vessels having enemy's property on board, and to confiscate such property, it was necessarily implied as a condition of such acknowledgment that the detention was for the purpose of bringing the vessels detained before an established Court of Price, and that confiscation did not take place until after condemation by such competent tribunal.

The question has been under the consideration of the Government.—They have consulted the law officers of the Crown. The Attorney and Solicitor General, and the Queen's Advocate and the Government have come to the opinion that the Southern Confederacy of America, according to those principles which seem to them to be just principles, must be treated as a belligerent. [Hear, hear.] But further questions arise out of that question, with respect to that question, with respect to which we are still in doubt; as what are the alterations which are to be made in the law of nations in consequence of the declarations of Paris; and those questions being of a difficult and intricate nature have not yet been determined upon. They are still under the consideration of the Government, and will be still further considered before any declaration is made to other *Powers*.

In the house of Commons on the following day, (the 7th,) in the course of a debate upon the paper duties—

Mr. Bentinck said that he had put a question to the noble lord at the head of the Government, to which he had obtained no answer, probably owing to the abrupt conclusion of the debate. That question he would now repeat.—Since they had lately discussed the financial position of the country news had come from the United States of a most alarming character.

It was quite clear now that the civil war which it was hoped would be averted was likely to rage for some time. He wished to remind the noble lord that when he last expressed his views upon the subject of the repeal of the paper duty, he was not in possession of the momentous intelligence which had just arrived. Did not the noble lord now anticipate that increased armaments and decreased receipts from customs and excise would be the *results of the deplorable events of which* information had just been received?—[Hear, hear.] Would not the distress which might be expected to ensue in the manufacturing districts injuriously affect the revenue? [Hear, hear.]—He would ask, were these results anticipated when the noble lord expressed his approval of the financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer?

LORD PALMERSTON'S VIEWS

Lord Palmerston. No one can regret more than I do the intelligence which has been received within the last few days from America; but, at the same time, any one must have been short-sighted and little capable of anticipating the probable course of human events, who had not for a long time foreseen events of a similar character to those which we now deplore. [Hear, hear.] From the commencement of this unfortunate quarrel between the two sections of the United States, it was evident that the causes of disunion were too deeply seated to make it possible that separation would not take place; and it was also obvious that passions were so roused on both sides as to make it highly improbable that such separation could take place without a contest. In answer to the question of the honorable member, I would say that, however much I regret the intelligence which we have received within the last few days, yet that intelligence ought not, in my opinion, to make any difference in the arrangements which, after the *fullest consideration*, we considered were calculated to meet all the requirements of the public service during the present year. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. Bentinck thought the noble lord had not quite understood his question. The noble lord said the results of the disturbances in America had been anticipated in the financial arrangements. Did the noble lord mean that arrangements had been made to meet the expense of increased armaments and the risk of diminished revenues, [hear, hear,] or did he simply mean that he did not anticipate that any such consequences would result from the intelligence lately received? [Hear, hear.]

Lord Palmerston. I thought I had by implication at least, answered all the questions of the honorable gentleman. I do not perceive any reasons why we should apply to Parliament for increased armaments [hear] in consequence of the events which are taking place in North America and [illegible] these events.

In the Commons on the following day—

Mr. Walpole said he wished to put a question to the Government in reference to the motion which appeared on the paper in the name of the honorable member for Liverpool upon the unsatisfactory state of the subject of belligerent rights at sea. He understood the noble lord, the Foreign Secretary, to state last night that the subject was already under the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and that they would officially announce what their opinion was as soon as that opinion was formed. In the present very complicated state of affairs, he would put it to his honorable friend, the member for Liverpool, whether it would be of advantage, either to his own constituents or to the public interests generally, that such a discussion should come on to-night. He wished to know what the opinion of the Government was upon the matter, and if the noble lord at the head of the Government thought it would be injurious to discuss the question at present, he trusted his honorable friend would withdraw the motion.

Lord Palmerston. In reply to the question of the right honorable gentleman, I may say that I entirely concur with him in the view he has expressed of the inexpediency of discussing to night the question which the honorable gentleman from Liverpool has intimated his intention to bring forward. The House will bear in mind the statement made by my noble friend, the Foreign Secretary, last night, viz., that there are certain questions of international law in connection with belligerent rights which are of so grave and complicated a character that they are now under the consideration of the Government.—My noble friend added, that until her Majesty's Government should be in a position, by the legal advice which they may receive, to make some definite communication, upon the subject, it would be highly inexpedient, in fact, altogether impossible, to enter into any discussion of the question. Therefore, if the honorable member should persevere in his motion, it will be impossible for any member of the Government to make any statement in reference to it beyond that which was made by my noble friend last night.—In point of fact, in the present state of affairs, we must remain wholly silent upon the matter. [Hear, hear.] Any discussion upon so delicate a matter, in the present state of affairs, would be highly prejudicial to the interests of the country; and, under all the circumstances, I trust the honorable member for Liverpool will postpone the motion until some future period.

Mr. Horsfall. Although my own inclination would have led me to proceed with the motion, yet my judgment induces me to concur entirely with what has fallen from the noble lord and from my right honorable friend. Under all the circumstances, I feel that I have no alternative but to postpone the motion, until the views of her Majesty's Government have been made public. [Hear, hear.]

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

May 23.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.75@6
Common and Superfine	$5,50@5,62½
Rye Flour	$3,50
Corn Meal	$2,87½
Extra White Wheat	$1,45@1,60
Fair and Prime Red	$1,35@1,37
Rye	66c
Corn, prime Yellow	60
Oats	32
Cloverseed, ℔ 64 lbs	$4,50@4,75
Timothy	$2,75@2,87

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat	$1,15
Red Wheat	$1,05
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,00
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	10
Eggs	7
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	10
Tallow	11½

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
(Estate of Christian Lawless, deceased.)
The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., administrator of Christopher Lawless, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on FRIDAY the 21st day of June next, at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of making said distribution, where all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL,

Containing full instructions for the Recruit, in the Schools of the Soldier and the Squad, by
Lieut. Col. D. W. C. BAXTER.

The work contains 103 new illustrations designed expressly for this work; it is gotten up in the best style, and meets with a very ready sale. IT IS APPROVED OF OFFICIALLY.
Huntingdon, May 28, 1861.-4t. PRICE 25 CENTS.—
For Sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO

THE HANDY BOOK
FOR THE
UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ *The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.*
Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—
In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises,
On SATURDAY, the 15th day of June next,
all the right, title and interest of John Morningstar, dec'd., of, in and to a certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in Tod township, in said county, bounded on the north-west by land, now or late, of James Entrekin, Esq., on the north-east by lands of Michael Stone, on the south-west by lands of Frederick Crum and Henry Hess, and by other lands, containing Ninety Acres, net measure, be the same more or less, upon which tract there is a Large Log Dwelling House, 45 acres of newly cleared land, the balance being well timbered, an excellent spring of water, young fruit trees, &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with the interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.—Attendance given by the Administrators of said dec'd.
JOHN BEAVER,
PHILIP GARNER,
May 21, 1861. Admrs.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Coffee Run and Newburg, Huntingdon county, Pa, under the Firm of Simon Cohn & Co, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having accounts are requested to settle without delay. Books at Coffee Run with S. Cohn, and Newburg books with Wm. March.
SIMON COHN,
WILLIAM MARCH,
JOSEPH MARCH.
Coffee Run, May 15, 1861.-4t.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

BOOTS & SHOES!
A NEW STOCK.
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEVI WESTBROOK'S STORE.
All in want of Boots and Shoes, for old or young, are *requested to call and examine my stock.*
L. WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, May 3, 1861.

DALIAHS!
DALIAHS!!
DALIAHS!!!
THOMAS TWEED, informs the public that he has on hand Dahlia Plants of almost every shade and color—first class 18 cents, 2d class 13 cents. Also, an assortment of other Flower Plants.
Huntingdon, May 14, 1861.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of George Noss, administrator of *Harper Wilson, dec'd., amongst those entitled thereto,* hereby gives notice that he will attend for the purpose of hearing the parties interested in this matter on FRIDAY, the 14th day of June next, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where all persons having claims upon said estate should present them before the auditor or be thereafter debarred from claiming any share of said fund.
JOHN REED,
May 14, 1861.-4t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
The undersigned having been appointed Auditor by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to ascertain the liens due to the heirs of Joseph Wagoner, dec'd., and report appropriation, &c., hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Blair & Speer, on Saturday, the first day of June next, at ten o'clock. A. M. R. MILTON SPEER,
Huntingdon, May 14, 1861.-4t. Auditor.

REMOVAL.—
FRANK GERLACH & BROTHER
Inform the people generally that they have removed to the shop lately occupied by Bergans & Grim. They have both had many years experience in the business and they feel confident in being able to give general satisfaction to all who may give them work.
They will make or repair any kind of tools, wagon work horse shoeing, and all other kind of iron work.
Their work will be well done and cheaper than can be had in town.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.-3m.*

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!
A FRESH ARRIVAL
AT
CHRIST. LONG'S.
ALL HIS STOCK IS FRESH AND PRIME.
CALL AND SEE.

THE NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS.
WALLACE & CLEMENT,
Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,
in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon.
Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*
Huntingdon, April 15, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
G. ASHMAN MILLER.
Has just received a new stock of
GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Call and examine my new stock.
G. ASHMAN MILLER.
May 3, 1861.

D. P. GWIN
HAS JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER.
CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.
April 10, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
FISHER & SON
HAVE
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.
THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL
and
EXAMINE OUR GOODS.
FISHER & SON.
April 10, 1861.

SPRING AND SUMMER
FASHIONS!
ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.
His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, April 3, 1861.-3m.

BENJ. JACOBS
IS ON HAND
WITH
NEW GOODS,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER.
He has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for *the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of*
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c
The public generally are requested to call and examine the goods—and his prices.
As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.
Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

NEW GOODS!
SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!
BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.
As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," [illegible] the *bargains.*
His stock includes a complete variety of
BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,
PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS,
Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.
☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, April 10, 1861.

LATEST WAR NEWS!
HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!
Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!
MANUAL GUTMAN,
Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.
Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, April 2, 1861.

1861. 1861.
CLOTHING.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 2, 1861.]

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,
GILT GOLD SHADES,
MUSLIN SHADES,
BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels,
for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

ANCIENT JERUSALEM,
A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL
ISOMETRICAL PICTURE
OF
JERUSALEM
And the Sacred Places Surrounding the
HOLY CITY,
AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.
The above work is commended to the favorable notice of clergymen, and those having charge of Sunday-schools, Bible-classes, and public institutions.
It is about 9 feet long and 6 feet wide, colored and varnished, and mounted on canvas with rollers.
It has been constructed from the most reliable and authentic sources, and will be found an invaluable aid to those engaged in lecturing on the Holy Land, or in imparting instruction to school classes on the subject to which it refers.
It aims to give an exact idea of the city as it appeared in ancient times. It is taken as a "bird's eye" or "balloon" view, the beholder being, in imagination, placed at a considerable elevation, so as to take a comprehensive view of the city and the whole country for some distance around.
The view is accompanied with an Outline Key, in which the different localities are numbered, and a Descriptive Manual containing all the information necessary to enable one to use the view to advantage in teaching or lecturing.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES.
This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. It is designed for *Parents, Teachers,* and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. It is also an excellent Family Paper.
A portion of the *Sunday-School Times* is occupied with Narratives and other matter particularly interesting to *young persons.* Teachers will find in it much that they will like to read to their classes—interesting matter prepared to their hands, and such as they cannot find elsewhere. *For the same reasons, members of Bible-classes,* and the older scholars generally, will be greatly benefited by the perusal of this paper.
The *Sunday-School Times* has every week a report of the choicest matter, selected from the Noon Prayer Meetings, which are so interesting to all classes of Christians.
Besides a large amount of general religious intelligence, the *Sunday-School Times* contains all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all the important Conventions of Sunday-school teachers. It discusses the questions which most interest and perplex teachers and parents, respecting the various methods of Religious Training for the young, the means of gaining the attention and affections of children, and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ. The subject of Mission-Schools for cities, and of Sunday-school missionary work for the interior, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical importance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not here brought under consideration from week to week.
The conductors *of this paper endeavor to remember,* that the great end of all Christian effort is *to bring men to Christ.* They aim accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

SPECIAL OFFER.
The proprietors of the *Sunday-School Times* have acquired the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above, the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, offer it as a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others, who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.
We offer this superb premium to any one who will send us the names of 12 new subscribers and $12 in cash.
CAUTION.
☞ In every case, before beginning to canvass, be sure to write to us and obtain the necessary documents and instructions. These will help you greatly in prosecuting the work, and will save you many mistakes. Enclose 5 cents to pay postage. Address
PROPRIETORS OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TIMES,
148 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.
N. B.—Specimens of the *Sunday-School Times,* and a copy of the Map of *Ancient* Jerusalem, may be seen at the Bookstore of WM. LEWIS, Huntingdon.
April 10, 1861.-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.				EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 39	......	......	Newton Hamilton,	......	......	9 47
4 47	......	6 01	Mt. Union,	10 23	......	9 39
5 02	......	......	Mill Creek,	......	......	9 24
5 16	7 16	6 27	Huntingdon,	10 00	2 50	9 12
5 32	......	......	Petersburg,	9 47	......	8 58
5 40	......	......	Barree,	......	......	8 50
5 47	......	6 54	Spruce Creek,	9 36	......	8 42
6 02	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	8 27
6 11	......	7 15	Tyrone,	9 17	......	8 18
6 22	......	......	Tipton,	9 09	......	8 08
6 27	......	......	Fostoria,	......	......	8 03
6 31	......	7 32	Bell's Mills,	......	......	7 59
6 50	8 25	7 45	Altoona,	8 50	1 40	7 45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN,
Arrives at 1 00 P. M. | Departs at 1 30 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1860, Passenger Trains [illegible] as follows:
DOWN TRAINS.
Leave Hopewell at 10.20 A. M.
" Saxton " 10.55 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.55 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
Nov. 24, 1860. Supt.

R. NEWELL'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
No. 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.
The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvass, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists.
At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.
Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.
☞Instructions given in the art of Photography.
R. NEWELL,
GALLERY OF ART,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
COMMENDATIONS:
From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio:
My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more life-like than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expressions of countenance as this.
From Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy,
The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your portraits, conjoined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.
From Col. James Page.
Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in Oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him,* and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but its artistic finish in all respects, and recommends him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.
Nov. 28, 1860 JAS. PAGE.

RHEUMATISM CURED.
Mr. JOHN WESTBROOK, Sr., manufactures a LINIMENT which is sure to cure Rheumatism. No cure, no pay. Persons afflicted should call and try the medicine. Call at his residence in Washington street, one door west of Levi Westbrook.
Huntingdon, March 20, 1861.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.
We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.
Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.
N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.
March 6, 1861.-3m.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!
James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," OR COAL OIL *clear as water.*
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.
Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.
A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

LAST NOTICE.—
All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business.
LEVI WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

PHOTOGRAPHY
In all its various Branches, executed in the best style known in the art, at
C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY,
632 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia.
Life size in Oil and Pastile, Stereoscopic Portraits, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., for Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c. [Nov. 14,'60.-1y.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance*.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday Afternoon, May 28, 1861.

Remarkably Significant.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* contains the following:

Attorney General's Office,
Harrisburg, May 24, 1861.
To Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

For reasons which appeal to my self-respect I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your administration.

I therefore tender you my resignation of the office of Attorney General of the State.

Samuel A. Purviance.

This is very curt, and strangely suggestive. *The* "self-respect" of Attorney General Purviance cannot allow him to remain longer an officer of Gov. Curtin! *Why?* the people of the Commonwealth will ask! There can, at the present time, be but one cause assigned for the resignation of an honest man from a place which ought to be honorable, if the cause assigned is a regard to his own reputation.

Since the President's proclamation, calling out the militia, most shameful frauds have been practiced in the execution of the army contracts. In this State the peculations have been gigantic, odious, monstrous. From all that can be seen the system of robbery practiced has been insolent in its boldness. For those crimes Governor Curtin stands responsible to the State, as the friend and patron of those who robbed the soldiers of the Commonwealth, and sent to Washington regiments of ragged soldiers, who have been fed on rotten victuals, and exposed to the elements and to the insiduous advances of disease from bad food.—That Gov. Curtin was responsible for the neglect and villainies of his agents, every one knew. *Did he share in the plunder?* has been frequently asked.—This we cannot know, but the resignation of Attorney General Purviance, so pointed in its tone, justifies the suspicion. *There will be rich developments anon.*

The Army Supply Swindles.

Until the resignation of Mr. Purviance, Governor Curtin's Attorney General, we tried to make ourself believe that much of the complaint of soldiers about the clothing and provisions furnished them by the Governor was not well founded. But every day has brought us new light upon the subject, until there can no longer be a doubt of the most rascally swind- [illegible] —their uniforms when furnished after weeks of anxious waiting, were of such materials as would not hold together a week, and in many cases not over a day. The companies now uniformed by the State, are already in rags—their condition being such as to bring down upon them the ridicule of the well clad military of the other States. Pennsylvania is disgraced—and who is to blame? Not the patriotic people of the Keystone. Gov. Curtin has had abundant means placed in his hands to clothe and feed our brave Pennsylvanians as comfortably and as respectably as any soldiers in the army.—But he has not done it. He has permitted, if he has not aided, a set of men worse than the Southern rebels, to swindle the State and to bring disgrace upon it and our soldiers. We shall wait anxiously for a full exposure of the rascalities of the men who have been fattening upon money so freely appropriated for the comfort of the soldiers of the good old State of Pennsylvania. The disgrace upon our State must be wiped out, even should it be necessary to wipe out Gov. Curtin with it.

England's Position.

The following abstract from the telegraphic summary of the Queen's Proclamation gives us every assurance that the rebels cannot expect aid and comfort from England:

"The proclamation issued by the government declares its intention of maintaining the "strictest and most impartial neutrality between the government of the United States and *certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America.*" It warns British subjects that if they enter the military service on either side, or join the ships of war or transports, or attempt to get recruits or fit out vessels for war purposes or transports, or break or endeavor to break any blockade lawfully or actually established, or carry soldiers, despatches or any material contraband of war, for either party, they will be liable to all the penalty and consequences, and will do so at their peril, and in nowise obtain protection from the government."

☞ There are at Camp Curtin now 21 full companies, but they are not organized into regiments. As fast as organized, the regiments from Pennsylvania have been ordered to West Chester, York, Chambersburg, and Washington, and at this time the number of troops encamped at Camp Wayne, West Chester, is 2,000, at York 5,000, at Chambersburg 3,000, at Harrisburg 2,000, at Pittsburg 2,000, besides 4,000 or 5,000 in Washington, Perryville, and along the line of the Northern Central Railroad, guarding the bridges.

Returning to Reason.

The Missouri *Democrat* compliments the Southern papers, by saying that they are returning to reason. A month since they were all defiance and exultation. Southern arms and Southern steel were omnipotent, and the breasts of Southerners formed an impenetrable shield to hearts which nothing could subdue. Nothing less than a complete and speedy subversion would satisfy them. Jeff. Davis and his ministers were to hold court in Washington in May. Mrs. Jeff. Davis would attend divine service in her own pew in the capitol. Wigfall, the drunken indomitable, was to dictate the terms of a peace at Philadelphia, and the confederacy of independent States was to include the old Union (except New England!"

Contrary to the orignal plan, the confederacy is shorn of its fair proportions. The design was better than the execution. As it turns out it can embrace neither Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, nor Missouri. The better half of Virginia, even, is still in the Union, and the other half in awe of the United States Forts. New York city, instead of furnishing forty thousand men for the South, will furnish twice that number for the Union, to say nothing of ships and money. It is just now beginning to dawn upon the more intelligent minds that they have reckoned without their host. In a word they have been entrapped into a gigantic blunder.

More than all, the obstacles seem to have grown upon them as they have advanced. Strange to say, that magnificent investment, the confederacy loan, has gone begging at home for takers, while abroad it has met with derision. The staunch Southern rights men are unwilling or unable to fill the depleted coffers at Montgomery. The embassadors of the new power, after hanging about the back doors of European courts, are returning with "no recognition, no money" plainly inscribed on their anxious faces. "Repudiating Davis" is in bad odor, on the other side of the Atlantic.

The deep laid conspiracy, in spite of its formidable inception, dragged with it its own punishment. Like all great outrages upon public faith and public morals, it is doomed from its birth.—History will record another to the long list of failures of rebellious ambition. The liberal nature of our government has contributed to render rebellion safer than of old. But as time will prove, our government is not so weak that it can not punish its destroyers.

It is gratifying to notice the change which is taking place, in the tone of the influential journals in the South.—The New Orleans papers, after circulating the most absurd statements of [illegible] cursing us roundly. In the Mobile papers, Munchausen stories are the staple. Some very significant admissions are made as to the numbers of the North; but then they add with incomparable *sang froid*, "the hordes of Northern hirelings will be honored by being slaughtered wholesale by Southern gentlemen." Reduced to the last extremity, they invent the most wicked and incredible stories of the Northern troops. Lincoln, it is said, will free the slaves, and his army plunder and violate their homes. By such devices, they drive a few to arms, who, though they will not fight for their principles, will yet fight for their possessions.

Another favorable symptom of their returning sanity is, they have left off raving, and begun complaining.—They have been smitten with a sudden reverence for Constitutions. The President's *call* for troops was not formidable, but when they *came*, it was a most potent argument. The convincing power of 150,000 bayonets is marvellous. It is natural that they should begin to prate about usurpation, tyranny and despotism, when resistance is useless.

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law."

The excitement in the Southern and border States cannot long be kept at the high pressure point. With them it is now or never. The first defeat of *Southern arms* is decisive, while the government would only be renerved *for the struggle in either case of* victory or defeat. The result is not doubtful. The nest *of treason is* surrounded, and gradually the tightening *coils of* freemen are strangling the venomous monster which sought to poison the life blood of the nation.

☞ Loyal Americans resident in England are making important donations to our Government at the present time. A number of gentlemen in London have notified the Secretary of War that they are about to ship three batteries of Armstrong rifled cannon, six, twelve and twenty-four pounders, with all equipments complete, of which they beg the acceptance of Government. This princely gift could not have cost the donors less than $200,000. Other Americans, living in Manchester, have forwarded a battery of Whitworth guns—twelve prounders—each of which bears the following inscription: "From loyal Americans in Europe to the United States Government, 1861." A large commercial house in New York city have also offered to furnish, a battery of four rifled cannon, six, twelve, twenty-four and forty-two pounders.

WAR NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

Important Letrer from the Secretary of War.

Gen. Scott's Recommendation Regarding the Appointment of Officers—Young Lieutenants, and Old Colonels—Graduates of the Military Academy Preferred—Moral Character and Patiotism.

Washington, May 22.—The Secretary of War has sent to the Governors of the different States a circular, of which the following is a copy:

War Department,
Washington, May 22, 1861.

Dear Sir:—By reference to general orders, No. 15, of the War Department, (a printed copy of which I herewith forward to you,) giving the plan of organization of the volunteer forces called into the service of the United States by the President, you will perceive that all regimental officers of those volunteers, from colonel down to second lieutenants, inclusive, are appointed by the Governors of the States.

Having thus confided to you the appointment of all these officers for the regiments furnished by your State, you will, I trust, excuse the Department for impressing upon you, in advance, the necessity of an absolute adherence, in your appointments, to the following suggestions, which are deemed of the highest importance by the General-in-Chief, under whose advice they are submitted to you:

First—To commission no one of doubtful morals or patriotism, and not of sound health.

Second—To appoint no one to a lieutenancy, second or first, who has passed the age of twenty-two years, or to a captaincy over thirty-years; and to appoint no field officer, major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel, unless a graduate of the United States Military Academy, or known to possess military knowledge and experience, who has passed the respective ages of thirty-five, forty, and forty-five years.

This Department feels assured that it will not be deemed offensive to your Excellency to add this general counsel, that the higher the moral character and general intelligence of the officers so appointed, the greater the efficiency of the troops and the resulting glory to their respective States.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Simon Cameron,
Secretary of War.

Another Disturbance in Missouri.

The Stars and Stripes Insulted at St. Joseph.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 22.—This afternoon the stars and stripes were hoisted over the post office of this city. Soon after an excited crowd proceeded to the office, cut the pole down, and threw it into the river, tore the flag to pieces, and raised a State flag instead. The latter, however, was ordered down by the leader of the crowd that removed the stars and stripes. Some threats were made against the post master, but there was no attempt at their execution.

The crowd then proceeded to the Turner's Hall, over which the American flag was waving, and ordered it [illegible] lence were committed. Considerable excitement was rife, but comparitive quiet is again restored.

Military Movements in Kansas.

Leavenworth, Mo., May 22.—Intelligence from various sources shows that a number of Unionists have been driven from the border counties of Missouri, and taken refuge in Southeastern Kansas. Some of them show evidences of severe treatment.

Three regiments of United States volunteers, from Kansas, are being formed in this city and at Lawrence, as fast as possible. The cars are now running between St. Joseph and Weston, Mo., seven miles from here, placing this city within one day's travel of the Mississippi river.

LATE IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Star Spangled Banner in the Old Dominion—Ten Thousand Soldiers in Virginia—Alexandria Occupied—Arligton Heights Invested—Assassination of Colonel Ellsworth—The Assassin Slain.

Washington, May 24.—The long talked of march into Virginia has begun, and though it has been impatiently looked for, every one has been surprised. The plans of the Government were kept secret in a most remarkable manner.

Last evening about eight o'clock, the first movement of the military begun, but it excited no particular remark. The Michigan troops and some others went to Georgetown, and crossed the Potomac at that point, occupying all the heights in the vicinity.

Other regiments began to move towards the Long Bridge. The companies of Infantry and Artillery, that had been stationed there, advanced first. Then followed regiment after regiment, and for hours the Long Bridge resounded with the march of Infantry and the rumble of Artillery and wagons. And yet nine-tenths of the people of Washington, or perhaps even a larger proportion, did not know that anything unusual was occurring. Of course the telegraph lines were not allowed to send any information on the subject.

Not less than fourteen regiments were thus quietly put across the Potomac. Among them were three New Jersey regiments.

The troops, before marching, were all supplied with one day's cooked rations and an ample amount of cartridges. Sherman's battery and that of the Ringgold Artillerists, are along with the troops in Virginia.

The Virginia troops retreated from Alexandria. There is a prospect of capturing them.

The proceedings attending the movements of troops were conducted with the best possible order.

The news of the death of Colonel Ellsworth was not generally known throughout Washinton until 10 o'clock this morning. The excitement was intense, especially among the military, who expressed the greatest impatience and a desire to be sent over to Virginia.

From a spy glass view of Alexandria, the Stars and Stripes are prominently flying from various quarters.

Another Account.

Washington, May 24.—Yesterday the Federal military authorities determined make an advance from Washington City.

Accordingly orders were issued to such of the troops as were to move.—The New York Regiment of Fire Zouaves, under Col. Ellsworth, was embarked in boats, and arrived first at Alexandria, at about 2 o'clock this morning.

They were received with a volley of musketry from the wharf, as their boats approached, but no one was injured. Having landed, they proceeded to take complete possession of the town, raising the Stars and Stripes, and pulling down the Secession flags.

About 4 o'clock, as Col. Ellsworth was coming down stairs in the Marshall House, bearing on his shoulders a rebel flag that he had pulled down, he was shot by Jackson, the proprietor of the hotel, and expired instantly. Jackson was immediately killed by some privates of the Zouaves.

Although there were numerous reports of others having been killed, Ellsworth's and Jackson's were the only cases of loss of life, while no one was wounded. The death of Ellsworth has created a general feeling of gloom in Washington where he has been well known and prominently before the public ever since the 1st of March. He was small in stature and apparently not more than 25 years of age.

To-day numerous flags are hung at half-mast, out of respect to his memory. His remains are laid out at the Navy Yard, with the American colors over them, and the Rebel flag that he captured at his feet. A disposition to take a terrible revenge prevails among the Zouaves. Some of them and of the other troops are earnestly desirous to lay Alexandria in ashes before nightfall.

Owing to the large force of Federal troops in and near Alexandria, it is not probable that the rebels will make any attempt to advance on the city.

The New York Seventh Regiment are on the Virginia side of the Potomac on Arlington Heights.

Washington, May 25.—The remains of Col. Ellsworth have been conveyed to the East Room, of the White House, where they are lying in state, in the centre of the apartment. Thousands of people have visited them, a sad procession passing constantly through the room. Many of the visitors were affected to tears.

The coffin was draped with the American flag, and adorned with choice flowers. The face was exposed to public view.

There is as large an attendance of military men as can be spared from duty. The body of the deceased is dressed in his uniform. Bells are tolling in the city, and the demonstrations of grief, begun yesterday, still continue.

The President and his family visited the remains and took a farewell look at the face of their much-beloved friend, before the crowd was admitted.

Solemn funeral services are now progressing, and soon the cortege will move from the Executive Mansion to the Railroad Depot.

[illegible] sey Regiments in King street, where is Jackson's Hotel, in which Col. Ellsworth was killed. The Michigan Regiment is also in town. The Twelfth New York Regiment is about half-way between Alexandria and Long Bridge. The Seventh Regiment is a hundred yards from the Bridge.

Washington, May 25—2 P. M.—Messengers just arrived from the river state that firing is going on at Alexandria, which can be distinctly heard at the Arsenal.

The extent of the engagement is not known. Three guns have been fired, which is the signal for all the troops here to get under arms.

Great excitement prevails throughout the city. Soldiers and private citizens, in crowds, are hurrying in every direction.

An artillery company has just gone to the river on a full run, and embarked on a steamboat.

The information, has just been communicated to Headquarters, and field officers are riding about in great haste, giving commands. The First Regiment of Connecticut volunteers is already marching off.

Boston, May 25.—The armed steamer South Carolina, Commander Alden, sailed last night for Fort Pickens.—She has 137 men, and takes 100 seaman for the fleet; also ten inch mortars, rifled cannon and other war munitions.

New York, May 26.—The remains of Col. Ellsworth arrived early this morning and were receive by a deputation of the Fund Committee and two from each company of the fire depart-members ment. The remains were escorted to the Astor House and placed in charge of the family of the deceased. Private funeral services were observed there this afternoon, after which the body lay in state for two hours in the Governor's room in the City Hall.—The remains were then escorted to the steamer Francis Skidley on which they left for Troy, by a procession, both large and impressive.

Washington, May 26.

Accounts from Alexandaia received from reliable sources represent all quiet there during last night. The troops are comfortably quartered and ready for all emergencies, and the city is free from the alarm which yesterday prevailed. Several District of Columbia volunteer companies have *gone in the direction of Alexandria.* The 8th New York and 8th Massachusetts Regiments have moved into Virginia. All orders for moving troops are not only cheerfully but anxiously obeyed. The military veterans are lavish in their praises of them.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Alexandria, May 26.—Col. Wilcox, the commandant here, has issued a proclamation instituting strict martial law. Capt. Whittlesey, of the Michigan regiment, is appointed Provost Marshal; and Company H, of that regiment, selected as city police. The citizens are assured that they will be protected in their persons, property, and slaves. All public property will be respected, unless the United States forces are attacked. The citizens are prohibited from entering or leaving the city without a written pass. All outrages or excesses by the Federal soldiers will be promptly punished, if reported.

The pickets of the U. S. forces were last night fired upon and the troops called to arms in consequence, but nobody was hurt.

Alexandria, May 27.—Several men have come into this city, who have been drummed out of the Southern army for refusing to obey orders.—They are Eastern men, who had been impressed into the rebel service. They say there are over 20,000 men within twenty-five miles of this city.

1 o'clock, P. M.—At noon to-day all was quiet in this city and vicinity.—Every hour increases the strength of the position of the Federal troops.

This morning a capture was made, four miles beyond this city, on the line of Railroad, of a car loaded with provisions, and eighteen Secession soldiers in citizens' dress were brought to Alexandria.

The Assassination of Col. Ellsworth.

Interesting Particulars.

[From the New York Herald.]

Washington, May 24.—News has just reached the city, of the assassination of the gallant Col. Ellsworth, of the New York Firemen Zouaves. In accordance with previous instructions, the Zouaves last night proceeded down the Potomac to land at Alexandria, and operate in conjunction with the other troops that passed over the Long Bridge into Virginia.

Senator Chandler reports that Col. Ellsworth landed his regiment from a steamer, and did not enter the town until the troops named above had arrived, when some of his men were detailed to guard the prisoners of war.

Captain Fox has just made an official report of the circumstances attending the killing of Col. Ellsworth to the President.

It appears that Ellsworth was marching up the street with a squad of men to take possession of the telegraph office, when, in passing along, he noticed a Secession flag flying from the top of a building. He immediately exclaimed, "That has to come down," and, entering the building, made his way up to the roof with one of his men, hauled down the rebel emblem, and, wrapping it around his body, descended. While on the second floor a Secessionist came out of a door with a cocked double barrelled shot gun. He took aim at Ellsworth, when the latter attempted to strike the gun out of the way with his fist, as he struck it one of the barrels was discharged, lodging a whole load of buckshot in Ellsworth's body, killing him instantly. His companion instantly shot the murderer through the head with a revolver, making him a corpse a second or two after the fall of the noble Ellsworth.—The house was immediately surrounded and all the inmates made prisoners.

The remains of the deceased were brought over to the Navy Yard this morning. The doleful peals of all the bells in the city are announcing the sad news to the citizens.

Colonel Ellsworth's remains are de- [illegible] clad in his uniform, the breast being shockingly lacerated by the slug shot. They were sewed up in a red blanket. The body rests on a small bench, covered with the National flag, with a wreath of flowers upon the breast.—The building is draped in flags and crape, a detachment of the Seventy-first detailed to guard it. All the flags in the city are displayed at half-mast, in honor of the gallant deceased. The fact of his death was kept for two hours from his men, to prevent demonstrations of violence.

It is stated that when he received the fatal shot he dropped his sword, and seizing hold of his clothing over his breast, tore it entirely off, and looking down upon the wound, closed his eyes and fell down dead without uttering a word.

Before hauling down the Secession flag himself, he politely, but vainly, requested his murderer to remove the odious emblem.

A number of Secession officers were captured in the Marshall House, and will be held as prisoners.

It appears that Col. Ellsworth entered the building in which he was shot with a squad of men, and not with one, as first reported. The name of the Secessionist that murdered Col. Ellsworth was James Jackson, keeper of the Marshall House. The name of the Zouave who shot Jackson is Brownell. He first blew his brains out with his rifle, and then bayonetted him.

The body of Col. Ellsworth was brought over in charge of six Zouaves. The wildest grief is exhibited by the members of the regiment.

Before wrapping the Secession flag around his body Ellsworth had trampled it under foot.

I called at the White House this morning, with Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, to see the President on a present matter of public business, and as we entered the library we remarked the President standing before a window, looking out across the Potomac, running at foot of Presidential grounds. He did not move till we approached very closely, when he turned round abruptly, and advanced towards us, extending his hand: "Excuse me," said he, "but I cannot talk." We supposed that his voice had probably given way from some cause or other, and we were just about to inquire, when to our surprise the President burst into tears, and concealed his face in his handkerchief. He walked up and down the room for some moments, and we stepped aside in silence, not a little moved at such an unusual spectacle, in such a man, in such a place.

After composing himself somewhat, the President took his seat and desired us to approach. "I will make no apology, gentlemen," said the President, "for my weakness; but I knew poor Ellsworth well, and held him in great regard. Just as you entered the room, Captain Fox left me, after giving me the painful details of Ellsworth's unfortunate death. The event was so unexpected, and the recital so touching that it quite unmanned me." The President here made a violent effort to restrain his emotions, and, after a pause, he proceeded, with a tremulous voice, to give us the incidents of the tragedy that had occurred. "Poor fellow," repeated the President, as he closed his relation, "it was undoubtedly an act of rashness, but it only shows the heroic spirit that animates our soldiers, from high to low, in this righteous cause of ours. Yet who can restrain their grief to see them fall in such a way as this, not by the fortunes of war, but by the hand of an assassin?" Towards the close of his remarks, he added, "There is one fact has reached me, which is a great consolation to my heart, and quite a relief after this melancholy affair. I learn from several persons, that when the Stars and Stripes were raised again in Alexandria, many of the people of the town actually wept for joy, and manifested the liveliest gratification of seeing this familiar and loved emblem once more floating above them. This is another proof that all the South is not Secessionist; and it is my earnest hope that as we advance we shall find as many friends as foes."

At this moment Senator Chandler was announced, and he related to the President some interesting details of the capture of the rebel dragoons, which was effected so quickly that they had not time to mount their horses. It appears that the valliant Senator accompanied "his boys," as he called the Michigan regiment, down to Alexandria, and came back quite satisfied with the whole performance.

Col. Ellsworth was quite a favorite with the President and his family.—The Colonel accompanied the President as one of his suite from Springfield, before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. He afterwards rendered great assistance in a clerical way. The President admired him for the wonderful energy he displayed with his company of Chicago Zouaves, with which he made a tour of the United States. This tribute to the memory of Col. Ellsworth is highly commendable to the President, and will be appreciated by the military of the United States.

The President, on his visit to the Navy Yard this *afternoon*, requested the guard of honor having in charge the remains of Col. Ellsworth to allow them to be brought to the White House and have the funeral ceremonies there. This request was granted, and the body will be removed to the Executive mansion in the morning.

Mrs. Lincoln visited the Navy Yard this afternoon to view the remains, and inquired for young Brownell, who slew the murderer. He was present, in the guard of honor, and was introduced, and held a conversation with Mrs. Lincoln upon the particulars of the sad event. It is not improbable that promotion will be the reward of his devoted gallantry.

Col. Ellsworth was not only beloved by his regiment, but on every hand the men of Illinois and the men of New York vie with each other in expressions of admiration, of regret and of vengeance.

Col. Ellsworth was twenty-four years of age, was unmarried, and has parents living in the vicinity of Troy. His funeral will take place at the Navy Yard, to-morrow, in season for the remains to be conveyed North by the two o'clock train.

An autopsy of Col. Ellsworth's body was made at six o'clock. It exhibited a wound of an inch in diameter di- [illegible] balmed.

The wrath of the Firemen Zouaves at the assassination of their Colonel is fearful. They swear terrible vengeance. They threaten to burn Alexandria to the ground.

Effect of the News in Col. Ellsworth's Native Town.

Mechanicsville, N. Y., May 24, 1861.—The assassination of Col. Ellsworth has caused in this, his native town, the utmost sorrow and indignation. The father of Col. Ellsworth happened to be in the telegraph office when the melancholy intelligence was received, and the first intimation he had of it was seeing the operator weeping. Mr. Ellsworth's grief was indescribable on learning the sad news. He left, in company with his wife, for New York this evening on the Francis Skiddy. All the flags in town are at half-mast. The sympathy expressed for his parents is universal. The Colonel was their only living son. About a year since, his younger brother, a young man of much ability, died in Chicago.

From Missouri.

Gen. Harney's Address to the People—The State Troops to be Disbanded.

St. Louis, May 22.—In connection with the negotiation concluded yesterday between Gen. Harney and Gen. Price, a synopsis of which was telegraphed last night, Gen. Harney publishes this morning the following address to the people of Missouri:

I take great pleasure in submitting to you the following paper, signed by General Price, commanding the forces of the State, and myself, on the part of the Government of the United States. It will be seen that the united forces of both Governments are pledged to maintain the peace of the State, and the defence of the rights and property of all persons, without distinction of party. This pledge, which both parties are fully authorized and empowered to give by the Governments which they represent, will be by both most religiously and sacredly kept, and, if necessary to put down evil-disposed persons, the military power of both Governments will be called out to enforce the terms of the honorable and amicable agreement which has been made. I, therefore, call upon all persons of this State to observe good order, and respect the rights of their fellow-citizens, and give them the assurance of protection and security in the most ample manner.

Wm. S. Harney,
Brigadier General Commanding.

It is understood that Gen. Price will disband all the State forces immediately, and take prompt and effective measures to insure full protection to all classes of citizens. All complaints of violence or oppression are hereafter to be made to him, and if he fails to afford the necessary relief, the United States forces will be used.

"The Ragged Army of Pennsylvania."—Such, it seems, is the sonbriquet that our volunteers have gained in Washington. These men, who left their homes, their families and their business, to fight their country's battles and protect it in its hour of danger, have been rewarded by equipment in such trashy clothes that they are ashamed to show themselves, while the splendidly equipped regiments of Massachusetts, New York and Rhode Island are paraded, reviewed and admired. If, *from a mistaken economy*, we had been disposed to stint their supplies, we should have had only ourselves to blame; but we have spent money liberally, and paid enough to make them in every way comfortable—with what effect every one knows, and every day brings new confirmation of the statements at first received. We learn from the testimony of a friend who visited the camp at York, that when one of their coats was tried on by a soldier, *the back dropped out!* So far, what we have contributed has not been for the benefit of the soldiers, but of the sharks who have influence at Harrisburg.

We regret to say it, but we are forced to the conclusion that our State is in bad hands. Corruption is the order of the day at the State Capitol. The people of Pennsylvania demand that those who have had a hand in the swindle shall be ferretted out and punished. No man who has a relative or friend amongst the soldiers who are now suffering by these frauds, should rest until the perpetrators are brought to condign punishment.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

Drummed Out of Camp.—A soldier named Frank Grant, charged with committing a violent assault upon the person of a fellow soldier named Mac Gowan, at Camp Scott, York, Pa., was Court Martialed on Saturday 18th inst. and the finding defendant guilty, ordered that he forfeit all the pay due him as a soldier, and be drummed out of service. The sentence was carried into effect in presence of the entire camp. A correspondent thus describes the ceremony:

"Shortly after eight o'clock Grant, who had been kept under guard since the occurrence, was taken charge of by a guard of five men, with a sergeant, stripped of his uniform, and with his hands tied behind his back, and in his shirt sleeves, marched in front of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments, a martial band playing the rogue's march, or a tune something akin to it, which I thought to be that known by the name of "Go to the Devil and Shake Yourself." He was then conducted in the same manner all around the camp, finally out of it, and placed in the town tombs, where he will remain at the disposal of the civil authorities. It was a humiliating scene, and much sympathy was felt in behalf of the poor fellow, as he walked along with his head down, and hat drawn over his brow. He begged to be shot rather than be subjected to the disgrace of being drummed out of service, and when an officer visited him in the lock-up, and offered to do all in his power for him, Grant begged that he would exercise his friendship by killing him on the spot. The sentence and its prompt and effectual ex- [illegible]

Important from the Indian Nation.—*A Fight Momentarily Expected.*—The following important despatch is published in the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of the 13th:

McKinney, May 6, 1861.—We are in a blaze of excitement just at this time. Lincoln had reinforced Fort Washita, *and the natives* became somewhat alarmed on the 2d inst.—Runners from Sherman were sent to this and adjoining counties for men to Washita and capture them and take their arms. The next day about 125 men started from here and went to the call: other companies did the same, and on their arrival on Red river they numbered 700 men. In the meantime the U. S. troops, being apprised of our intentions, retreated to Fort Arbuckle, and also got the force from Fort Cobb, making their numbers about 800. Our troops are now holding them at bay, and have sent for reinforcements.—The despatch arrived here last evening, and to-day about 100 men have left here, and I understand about 200 from Lamar, and 200 from Red river counties, and about 200 from Dallas. You may soon expect to hear of another victory for Texas.

What They Believe Down in Dixie.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 17th has the following choice bit of news:

"The fact of Lincoln's constant intoxication is confirmed by a gentleman just from Washington. It appears that he became addicted to the vice in this way: The cares of place affected his nervous system so much that he could not sleep, His physician administered to him large quantities of opium and brandy, each evening, till stupidity would ensue, and then he would fall into profound slumber. In the morning his prostration would become so great that liquor would be resorted to; and thus, by a frequent repetition of this treatment, he has become so demoralized by the use of liquors as to be perfectly imbecile and thoroughly indifferent as to what is passing around him."

Stoppage of the Southern Mails.

Washington, May 24.—Postmaster General Blair prepared an order to-day discontinuing the transmission of the United States mails in Virginia, and other seceded States, and annulling all contracts for the same.

Tennessee is excepted from the opeation of the order, for the reason that that State has not formally seceded.

This course of the Postmaster General is under the act in relation to the subject passed at the last session of Congress. The contractors will be immediately notified of this decision.

The mails for the South, from Washington, were stopped at the crossing place by the Federal troops, and were returned to the Post Office here.

☞ Another regiment of Massachusetts troops reached Fortress Monroe on Tuesday last; there are now 6,000 soldiers in that garrison.